

WY MR. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba. en Opperbevelhebber van de Zee en Landmagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy, by voordragt van den Heer Alexander Evertsz, Waag en Rooimeester op dit eiland, den Heer Isaac Johannes Elsevier, junior hebben gekwalificeerd om de voormelde ambten, gedurende het verlof, hetwelk aan den genoemden Heer Alexander Evertsz is geaccordeerd, waartenemē; en dat wy voorts bepaald hebben dat de voornoemde gekwalificeerde Heer Isaac Johannes Elsevier, junior, op den eersten der aanstaande maand September zal in functie treden.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 29sten Augustus 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato ut supra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

EDICTALE CITATIE.

MET Prealabel Consent van Zyne Excellentie Mr. Isaac Johannes Elsevier Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en Onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber over de Land en Zeemagt aldaar &c. &c. &c.

Doen de Ed. Heeren Gysbert Vos, J. z. en Hendrik Schotborgh, J. z. en de Heer Joosuah Desola, in qualiteit als speciale gemagtigde van den Heer Manuel Pinedo, wonende alhier, aan allen en eenen iegelyk, zoo hier te lande als elders wonende, adverteeren dat de genen, die vermenen mogten eenige actie ofte pretentie te hebben ten lasten gemelden Manuel Pinedo, gehouden zullen zyn, dezelve hunne actie en pretentie binnen den tyd van vier maanden, van heden af te rekenen, aan de voornoemde Heeren in hunne qualiteit, op en aan te geven, ten einde de zaken van meergemelden Manuel Pinedo tot finale likwiditeit kan worden gebragt.

Dagvaardende de voornoemde Heeren in hunne qualiteit, alle de genen die van des te doen in gebreken mogten blyven voor de Ed. Achtb. Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes Eilands, tegens de eerste Sessie van welgemelden Raad in de maand January 1821, ten einde aldaar staande Rolle hunne actie ofte pretentie met de behoeryke verificatien van dien in te brengen, op pene dat tegens de non Comparanten zal worden geprocedeed by default en verstek van actie.

Aldus gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao den 4den September 1820.

JB. THIELEN, Sec. ad-int.

Fiskalaat den 8sten Sept. 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op
De Fransche Broden 22, en
De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 8sten September 1820.

PUBLIEKE VERKOPING.

INGEVOLGE autorisatie zal den Magazyn Meester van 'lands Magazynen alhier, op Publike Vende doen verkopen op Dingsdag den 12den dezer om 10 uren 'smorgens binnen het Fort Amsterdam:

Eenige vaten afgekeurde Tarwen Meel en gezouten Vleesch. Als mede:
Een party ledige vaten en Genover Kelders met Flessen. De Magazyn Meester voornoemd,
G. C. MULLER.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

- 4. golet Anda, Bolwig, Hayti
- G. van Starckenborgh, De Pool, P. Cab.
- Klein Alexandria, Fegaras, Aruba
- 5. — Maria Catharina, Danies, P. Cabello
- 6. brik Hippomenes, Bourne, New York
- 7. bark Elize, Cortis, Maracaibo
- Alexander, Sebally, Cuba
- golet Carolina, Hansen, Spaansche kust
- Johana, Musku, Antigua
- Dorothea, Hart, Isle D'avis

UITGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

- 5. bark St. Jose y Animas, Carreros, Sp. kust
- golet Twee Vrienden, Thyssen, Aruba
- 6. — Klein Alexandria, Figaras, ditto
- Abigail, Wegenaar, New York
- brik La Confiance, Devarieux, Bourdeaux
- golet G. van Starckenborgh, De Pool, S. kust
- 7. — Maria Catharina, Danies, ditto
- bark Sally, De Leon, ditto
- golet N. S. del Carmen, Malabe, P. Cabello

Zyners Majesteits brik Merkuur, kapt. De Quartel, zeilde gisteren morgen naar de Kust.

Eene zaak van aanmerkelyke aangelegenheid voor het commercieel belang dezer colonie, werd Dingsdag 11. bepleit voor de Edele leden van de kamer van koophandel, het geval was, als volgt: Jan Frederik Hart trad eenigen tyd geleden in de maand April 11. met William MacWhirter & Co. kooplieden alhier in een charter contract, om eene lading Mais en Maismeel aan boord zyners bark genaamd Generaal van Starckenborgh te nemen, en met gezegde lading naar het eiland Antigua te zeilen, dewelke lading, de defendanten onderstelden, dat wettig in die colonie zou toegelaten worden. De lading werd dien ten gevolge aan boord genomen, de manifesten door den kapitein geteekend, en de Generaal van Starckenborgh, hierop zette hare reis voort. By de aankomst der bark te Antigua, werd het toen bevestigd, dat Maismeel contrabande artikel ware, en het vaartuig nevens de lading werd dien ten gevolge door het Tolkantoor in beslag genomen, naderhand in proces gebragt en gecondemneerd in het hof der Vice Admiraliteit dier colonie. Toen het vaartuig publiek verkocht werd, werd het door den kapitein gekocht, en hy ging met hetzelfde naar dit eiland. De eigenaar by zyne aankomst bevindende, dat hy niet naar zynen wensch met William MacWhirter & Co. in schikking konde komen, eischte van hem in regten, op het enkele woordelyke zeggen van den kapitein, de waarde van de bark, de vragt, leggelden, schaden, &c. zonder echter aan het Hof eene copie der condemnatie in te leveren, of verkoop brief, en gelykerwyze verzuimd hebbende een formeel protest in te leveren; affidavits werden echter door de eischers geleverd, welke dienden om te bewyzen, dat het hier bekend was voor het vertrek der Generaal van Starckenborgh, dat Maismeel contrabande artikel te Antigua ware.

Het bovenstaande is een kleine schets van het belangryke der zaak, dewelke goed door den Heer Ferguson, Procureur voor de eischers werd gevoerd, en bekwaamelyk verdedigd door den Heer Ricardo, Procureur voor de verdedigers, zich grondenden op de leer van burgerlyke commercieele en zeevaart wetten. Het hof weigerde vonnis te verleen, tot den naasten termyn; wanneer wy in staat zullen zyn, om de beslissing hunner Edelheden te vermelden.

Een brief is hier van Puerto Cabello ontvangen, berigt gevende van het nemen van Barcelona, door den magt onder den Independenten generaal Bermudas, en tevens van het nemen eenes smaldeels flecheras, bevolen door den Spaanschen chef Guarero, die gezegd wordt in het gevecht gesneuveld te zyn. De brief behelst tevens dat een bloedig gevecht tusschen de Koningsgekinden en de Independenten by Cumana heeft plaats gehad, doch onze pogingen om den brief in questie te hebben, zyn mislukt, en wy zyn niet in staat byzonderheden te vermelden. Het is echter waarschyneelyk, dat wy voor onze aanstaande in bezit der berigten en detail zullen zyn.

Een kaper kruizende beoosten La Guayra wordt gezegd eene schoener, behorende tot deze haven, bestemd van La Guayra naar Cumana, genomen te hebben, en tevens een Spaansche schoener van La Guayra.

Wy hebben heden een extract gegeven uit de New-York papieren, gerigt aan den uitgever van de New-York evening Post, over de scheuring die laatst tusschen de Hebreuwsche natie in dit eiland plaats heeft gehad, en daar de ware oorzaak, welke hun tot hunne scheiding van de congregatie Mikve Israel leidde, niet schynt buitenlands wel verstaan te zyn, noch zelf in deze colonie, zullen wy pogen, om de autentiekste berigten te verkrygen en die in onze volgende te publiceren.

De stad Port-au-Prince, heeft laatst veel door eene toevallige brand geleden.

Aan den Uitgever der New-York, Evening Post.

MYN HEER!—De gezegden getrokken uit de Caraccas Courant van den 8sten 11. in uw papier van Vrydag, heeft tot enige misvattingen aanleiding gegeven, welke het niet ongeschikt zal zyn te verbeteren.— De daadzaak waarop gezinspeeld wordt, is: "De afzondering van een talryke menigte meer dan zeventig perzonen beloopende, als leden der congregatie Mikve Israel," hetwelk is ondersteld geworden, derzelver verlaten van den Godsdienst hunner vaderen in zich te sluiten. Dit is echter in geenen deele het geval, en deze openbare daad aan hunnen kant, komt op niets anders uit, dan op eene twist met de regeerende magt der corporatie, waartoe zy beboorden, ingevolge waarvan dit verlaten van de regten van leden, en de weigering om langer aan deszelfs wetten onderdanig te zyn, behoort. Hun getal aanmerkelyk zynde, zyn zy in staat om hunne Godsdienstoefeningen, op eene openbare wyze te verrigten.

Extract uit een brief van Aux Cayes, gedaateerd den 8sten Juny.

"Een tractaat van vriendschap, koophandel, en zeevaart, is nu gevormd tusschen koning Christophe en president Boyer onder toezicht van Groot Brittanje, die den post van guarandeur heeft aangenomen."

London, 10den Juny.—Op het vasteland byzonder in Duitschland, zyn de Subrogaten (in de plaats stellingen) voor koffy zoo zeer in gebruik geraakt, dat de invoer van dit artikel in Europa van zeventig millioen tot dertig is gevallen. De koning van Zweden geeft groote bescherming aan dit systeem, en uit dien hoofde, moedigt hy de cultuur der *astragalus boëicus* of koffy-velth aan.

DE OORSPRONG VAN HET GOVERNEMENT.

Het denkbeeld dat het gouvernement deszelfs oorsprong ontvangt van een voorafgaand contract, is meer het kroost van verbeelding, dan van daadzaak; een zeker iets ondersteld het karakter te zyn van burgerlyke regten, om de wanorders der natuurstaat, waarby het regt werd gevoerd door den willekeur van eenen bandelloozen wil, en uitgevoerd door den sterksten arm, te weeren. *Sic volo sic judico.* Zoo er immer zoodanige verbintenis bestond, welke niemand immer zag, konde zulks alleen de partyen verbinden en geenzins hunne nakomelingschap, of toekomstige generatien, anders moesten hunne daarstellingen in het bloed hunner nakomelingen gevloeid zyn, gelyk de oorsprongelyke zonde onzer ouders. Dit is onwaarschyneelyk, en laat het onderzoek in geheimzinnigheid en duisternis over, of aan de ydele onderstellingen van vernuftige verbeelding. Echter is het veroorloofd, dat de mensch uit den eersten staat van onbeschaafde maatschappij getrokken, gedrongen wordt in eene heilzame samenvoeging tot wederkeerig nut, waarin zy regelen van gelykheid stellen door overeenkomsten en regt. Hier toe waren zy beziel en gewyzigd door den Almagtigen God, die hen niet schiep om elkanderen te slaan en te verscheuren, doch om hen te vereeren en gelukkig te zyn.

Geene specifieke vorm van gouvernement verschynt ergens, dan dat een mensch over een ander zal heerschen. Volgens de heilige schrift werd hy bestuurd, voor dat eenig bevel werd gegeven, hy zoude zyn. In de Theocratie (Godsregering) werd het volk door patriarchen, priesters, regters, opperhoofden, en propheeten bestuurd, doch zonder eenige keuze van hun zelve. Onze Heiland belast zyne discipelen door zynen apostel Paulus, de overheden te gehoorzamen, die boven hun gesteld waren, hetwelk toont dat hunne vereeniging hun niet ontsloeg van hunne afhankelijkheid van den tydelyken magistraat. Het Christendom diende om ieder goed, deugdzaam en getrouw te maken. De Goddelyke Insteller zegt niet van de

uitsluitendheid der eene regeeringsvorm met een' anderen vergeleken, doch het volk werd aan hunne keuze overgelaten, geholpen door den geopenbaarden wil hunnes Scheppers, in zyne werken bekend gemaakt. In zyne heilige voorzienigheid vervat hy alle levende schepselen, met vermogens voor hunnen aard geschikt, beziel.

De mensch een maatschappelyk wezen, vond geene voldoening in de eenzaamheid. Tot hy hoopen te komen geaigd, gelyk dieren van geringeren aard, werd hy gekoopt door de wyten, en geleid door de sterksten van zyn soort. Eenig bestuur daarom noodzakelyk zynde, kan men in de schrift zien, dat eene familie het eerst de menschelyke maatschappelyk vormde, in de welke nog in de kindheid hy onder de zorg en gezag van zyne ouders was, die hem volgens de natuur en zedewet bestuurd, ten einde hy zyne magt tegen de zwakte zynes broeders niet konde uitoefenen. Zy hadden geen natuurlyke regt hem te beveelen, maar alleen hem voorkeur te geven, als de eerstgeboren en erfgenaam zynes vaders. De heer Robert Filmer beweert het tegendeel in zyne patriarchia, hetwelk Locke bewyst onzin te wezen.

Na zulk een oorspronkelyk bestuur ontsproot het patriarchale; burgerlyke maatschappelyk sluit alles in, en staatkundige alleen, die welke regeeren volgens de wetten, bevorens daargesteld. Monarchien van verschillende uitgestrektheid volgden weldra; doch of hunne opperhoofden elkanderen opvolgden, in directen lyn, of by verkiezing, is te ver in de oudheid verwyderd, dan ons zulks te weten. De geschiedenis berigt ons, dat onder de Angel-Saxen een erfgenaam dikwyls werd uitgesloten. In kleine monarchien was het bestuur zacht, en zoo de bestuurder een tyran werd, jaagde hem het volk weldra weg, zoo als de onderdanen van Chilperic koning van Soissons in de zesde eeuw deden, hem verlieten om zyne tyranny, om alleen te regeeren. Ondervinding bewyst nu het volk, de noodzakelykheid van een verdrag, de daarstelling van grondbeginselen om hunne beheerschers te breidelen, welke beloven daarna te zullen regeeren, doch weldra hun woord vergeten, en alles verbraken. Van hier ontstonden kleine vorstendommen, en staatkundige gemeenschappen, die de gemeenebesten voorafgingen; en deze werden blootgesteld aan verscheidene kwalen, jalousie, en byzondere hatelykheden, belettende dien waarborg voor inwendige rust, en den eerbied voor eene daargestelde familie, welke meerder gelukkige uitwerkselen dan in grooter monarchien thans in Europa verwekken. Zy hebben geen middel tot verdediging tegen vreemden vyand; en zoo al vereenigd ontbreken zy vertrouwelykheid en ondergeschiktheid. Verscheiden werden vernield of verjaagd door hunne eigene onderdanen, die te zeer door verledene kwellingen gedrukt waren, om derzelve vernieuwing onder iemand als opperhoofd te duiden; het geen de kleine republieken in Phaenicie, Griekenland en Rome heeft voortgebracht.

Parys den 8ten Juny.—De hardachtheid door Louvel, gedurende zyn gehele proces aan den dag gelegd, heeft hem niet in zyne laatste oogenblikken verlaten. Hy soupede den avond, waarop hy zyn venster ontving, met goeden doel, dronk een gehele flesch wyn met een soort van afkeer verwekkende zinnelykheid, en proes dien als naar zyn smaak zynde; by beval dat er zyne lakens op zyn bed zouden gelegd worden, eene toegavandheid, die hem werd toegestaan. "Ik was zeer wel in myn achik met de kamer der Palra," zelde hy, "alleen een dieg kwelt my, dat is, dat de procedure twee dagen duurde." "Wat," zelde een syner wachten, "gy wint een dag daarby." "En ik reken het tyd verloren," zelde de moorder.) "Waarom blijft gy volharder geensins de verhooging des Godeslamts interesse; waarom zendt gy niet een priester?" (zelde een der wachten.) Louvel.—"Kan een priester my naar den Hemel zenden?" Wacht.—"Zoo gy sprekt bereuw hebt, kunt gy door den Almagtigen vergaen worden." Louvel.—"Denkt hy dat de prins van Condé in den Hemel is?"

Wacht.—"Zoo ver wy in staat zyn te oordeelen is het zoo, want hy had eene goede levens wyse, en leed terwyl hy op aarde was; zyne beloning, mogen wy denken, moet in de andere wereld zyn." Louvel.—"Eh bien (wel nu) Ik wou daar zyn om hem te kwellen." De bovenstaande zamenpraak moet beschouwd worden als afhangende van iemand, die zulks persoonlijk hoorde.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, captain De Quartel, sailed yesterday morning for the Main.

A cause of considerable importance to the commercial interest of this colony, was argued on Tuesday last before the Honorable the Members of the Chamber of Commerce. The case was as follows:—John F. Hart, some time in the month of April last, entered into a charter party with Wm. MacWhirter & Co. Merchants here, to take a cargo of corn and corn meal on board of his sloop called the General van Starckenborgh, and proceed with the said cargo to the island of Antigua, which the defendants supposed would be legally admitted into that colony. The cargo was accordingly taken on board, and the bills of lading signed by the master, and the General van Starckenborgh forthwith proceeded on her voyage. On the arrival of the sloop at Antigua it was then ascertained that corn meal was a contraband article, and the vessel and cargo was in consequence seized by the Custom House, and afterwards tried and condemned in the Court of Vice Admiralty of that colony. On the vessel being put up to public Sale she was bought in by the master, and he proceeded with her for this island. On her arrival, the owner finding that he could not accommodate matters to his wishes with Wm. Mac Whirter & Co. sued them upon the mere verbal statement of the master, for the value of the sloop, freight, demurrage, damages, &c. without, however, exhibiting in court a copy of the condemnation, or bill of sale, and having likewise omitted to enter a formal protest; affidavits were however produced by the claimant, which went to state that it was known here before the General van Starckenborgh sailed, that corn meal was a contraband article at Antigua.

The above is a brief sketch of the merits of this case, which was well argued by Mr. Ferguson, attorney for the claimant, and ably defended by Mr. Ricardo, attorney for the defendants, founded upon the doctrine of civil, commercial, and maritime law.—The Court declined giving sentence until the next term, when we shall take an opportunity of noticing the decision of their Honors.

We have given to-day an article from a New York paper, addressed to the Editor of the New York Evening Post, on the subject of the schism which lately took place among the Hebrew nation in this island, and as the real cause which led to their separating themselves from the congregation Mikvé Israel does not seem to be distinctly understood abroad, nor even in this colony, we shall endeavour to obtain the most authentic information on the subject, and if possible publish it in our next.

The city of Port-au-Prince lately suffered severely by an accidental fire.

A letter has been received here from Puerto Cabello, giving an account of the taking of Barcelona by the forces under the Independent General Bermudas, and also of the capture of a squadron of 11 flecheras, commanded by the Spanish chief Guerrero, who is stated to have been killed in the action. The letter also states that a sanguinary battle had subsequently been fought between the Royalists and Independents near to Cumana, but as our endeavours to procure a sight of the letter in question have proved unavailing, we are unable to state particulars; it is probable, however, that before our next we shall be in possession of the accounts in detail.

A privateer, cruising to windward of La Guayra, is reported to have captured a schooner, belonging to this port, bound from La Guayra to Cumana; and also a Spanish schooner belonging to La Guayra.

LITERARY REVIEW.

LACON, OR, MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS. Addressed to Fewer Persons, than what Think. By the Rev. C. C. Colton, A. M. late Fellow of the King's College.

We are certain that our readers will thank us for introducing them to an author who unites the profundity of a Bacon, with the discrimination of a Theophrastus, and the wit of a Voltaire.—Those who know the world will read the pages of Lacon for amusement, and those who know it not for instruction. None of the portraits flatter, but they are most of them correct, and like all other great masters, Lacon eminently possesses the art of producing from the fewest touches the best effects. The French will no longer arrogate to themselves an hitherto undisputed superiority, in the sententious style of delineating manners and men; and we anticipate an early period when Rouchfoucault and La Bruyere will give the first place to an Englishman, even on the banks of the Seine, should he be so fortunate as to meet with a translator able to give a full and fair effect to his introduction. On reading the preface to Lacon, we were so struck with the exuberance of the point, and the acuteness of the remarks, that we began to fear the author had exhausted so much energy in the didacticism that he would have none left for the combat: but on proceeding to the body of the work, we soon discovered that we were mistaken; to use an old adage, we found that we had reckoned without our host, for that the mansion was quite worthy of the vestibule, and the dinner of the grace. But the author of Lacon stands not in need of being extolled, but of being examined, and he will soon have almost as many panegyriste as readers. We lament that the occupation of our columns will not admit of our bringing forward any of the heavy artillery of Lacon; we must therefore content ourselves with the selection of a few of his vestigeurs and tirellours:—

"In all societies it is advisable to associate if possible with the highest, for that the highest are always the best, but because if disgusted there, we can at any time descend;—but if we begin with the lower, to ascend is impossible. In the grand theatre of human life, a box ticket takes us through the house.

"Man will wrangle for religion; write for it, fight for it, die for it, do any thing but live for it.

"None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

"The Sun should not set upon our anger, neither should he rise upon our confidence.—We should forgive freely; but forget rarely. I will not be revenged, and this I owe to mine enemy; but I will remember, and this I owe to myself.

"On all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service and pays the bitterest wages; the service is—to watch the success of our enemy;—its wages are to be sure of it.

"He that abuses his own profession, will not patiently bear with any one else to do so. And this is one of the most subtle operations of self love; for when we abuse our own profession we tacitly except ourselves; but when another abuses it, we are far from being certain that this is the case.

"Some frauds succeed, from the apparent candour, the open confidence, and the full blaze of ingeniousness, that is thrown around them. The slightest mystery would excite suspicion, and ruin all. Such stratagems may be compared to the stars, they are discoverable by darkness, and hidden only by the light.

"The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date.

"None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those cockcombs who are on the best terms with themselves.

"The true motives of our actions, like the real pipes of an organ, are usually concealed.—But the gilded and the hollow pretent is pompously placed in the front for show.

"Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools with her ghost.

"In order to know a man observe how he wins his object rather than how he loses it; for when we lose our object, our pride supports us; when we win it, it betrays us.

"Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner, an unscrupled exuberance of temper, and an enunciation slow and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he that has no purpose of craft or design to answer, cannot submit to drill himself. The most successful knaves are usually of this description, as smooth as razors dipped in oil and as sharp.—They effect the innocence of the dove; which they have not, in order to hide that of the serpent, which they have."

We can assure our readers that the longer articles are fully equal to this sample of the shorter ones, and that the physical principle has been reversed; for they do not lose in sentences what they gain in comprehension.—Western Intelligencer.

* Zwitserland, Genue en de Nederlanden.

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post.

SIR.—The statement extracted from the Curaçoa Gazette of the 8th ultimo, in your paper of Friday, has led to some misconceptions, which it may not be improper to rectify. The fact alluded to is "the resignation of a considerable number, amounting to upwards of seventy persons, of the Hebrew persuasion, as members of the congregation Mikve Israel," which has been supposed to imply their abandonment of the religion of their fathers. This is however by no means the case; and this public act, on their part, amounts to no more, than to a disaffection with the ruling powers of the corporate body, to which they belong, in consequence of which this relinquishment of the rights as members, and refusal to be further subjected to its laws, have been resorted to. Their number being considerable, they are enabled to continue the discharge of their religious duties in a public manner."

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, dated June 8.

"A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation is now forming between king Christophe and president Boyer, under the auspices of Great Britain, who accepts the office of guarantee."

London, June 10.—On the continent particularly in Germany, substitutes for coffee have grown so much into use, the importation of that article into Europe is reduced from seventy millions to below thirty millions. The king of Sweden gives great protection to this system, and for this purpose encourages the cultivation of the *astragalus boeticus*, or coffee vetch.

The Sieur Mauvais, lieutenant of artillery, one of those who was taken into custody on the charge of being an accomplice with Louvel, and whom the Court of Peers has since referred for trial to the ordinary tribunals, has presented a memorial, signed by himself and by his counsel, M. Bole, to the Chamber du Conseil, in which he gives the following explanation relative to the fact imputed to him:—

"On the 12th of February, I was admiring a nosegay of the *Camelia* at my florist's. It was the first I had seen. I examined it with particular attention. The woman turned it round in my hand, and was remarking on its extreme beauty, when it fell to the ground. 'Oh! heavens,' she exclaimed, 'it is for the duchess de Berri.' 'You are then her florist?' On this we entered into a conversation respecting the princess. She praised her in terms which penetrated my bosom. 'What I hear,' I observed to her, 'gives me pleasure. If a crisis should arrive, I would be first to spare her.'

"These are the whole facts of the case. I have declared with equal simplicity and frankness the truth.

"It will be seen that the extent of my pretended crime is confined to a few words, which alone and by themselves are, as the poet observes, words or sounds in air, and nothing else *Sunt verba voces, &c.*

At Manchester white goods have for some time been rising in value; and the houses who buy for money have found it necessary to give the advance as well as those who purchase on credit. This is an unequivocal indication of improvement, as in cases of partial revival rich houses are able to traffic with the needy without acceding to the enhancement which is unavoidable by others.

PARIS JUNE 8.

High Court of Peers.—The sitting of the Peers of the day before yesterday, commenced at 10 o'clock.

The procureur gen. addressed the court in an impressive speech; eloquence, he observed, was unavailing in such a case; the fact had no share of dubity, no extenuating circumstance, nothing of affliction no redeeming penitence was thrown into the scale to turn the balance for one second in favor of the guilty man; he struck the blow, he owned it, no blush succeeded the dark avowal, he was hardened, he was proud of the deed, he gloried in it—under these dreadful circumstances there could be but one way, and that honorable court had only to find Louis Pierre Louvel guilty of having stabbed H. R. H. the duke of Berri, on the 13th Feb. 1820, with a dagger, of which wound the illustrious victim died; the law, therefore, requires the application of the 87th article of the Penal Code to the criminal; "my lord president, allow the culprit's counsel to be heard."

Maitre Bonnet now rose and very ingeniously attempted to throw a doubt over the competency of the court, inasmuch as it is its exclusive duty to try for high treason, *id est*, crimes committed against the person of the monarch, or the presumptive heir, and against the safety of the state; now the royal victim was not presumptive heir. From this unsatisfactory objection, he ably endeavoured to establish the necessity of a crime's being committed wilfully in order to incur the sentence of death, and he argued that to will a thing there must be the full light of reason; this light of reason, he said did not exist with Louvel, he was one of those maniacs, who, though rational on other subjects, possessed a *monomania*, which governed and engrossed his mind a demoniac visitation, a hellish possession too strong for his defective intel-

lect: could it be otherwise possible that for six long years a viper should have gnawn his interior, and infuriated him to a fixed bloody purpose from which however his hand had often recoiled, and his other faculties too weak to nerve him to: this madness was the more dangerous because it had not all the other features of insanity, it was a curse to the possessor of it, but such instances had existed. (Here the orator touched most pathetically on the saint-like last moments of the royal victim, and on his expiring words "Pardon the man who struck me, he must be a madman.")—Yes, said he in conclusion, he must be mad indeed who would cherish for six years the infernal project of destroying the mildest, most fatherly, clement and illustrious race of sovereigns that can be called to govern a free, happy and attached people. (Here Louvel took out some papers, and attempted to read, but his voice failed him; he, however, stammered through; the whole was no other than a disjointed compilation of all the revolutionary regicidal writings of Carnot and others, and went to confirm the culprit's guilt and principles.

The procureur-general replied to all the ingenious objections of the able counsel, and was answered by the prisoner's counsel. The fact being established, the president pronounced sentence of death in due form.

The obduracy exhibited by Louvel during the whole of his trial did not forsake him to the last. He supped, the night on which he received his sentence, with a good appetite, drank a whole bottle of wine with a degree of disgusting sensuality, and praised it as being to his taste; he ordered fine sheets to be put on his bed, an indulgence which was granted him. "I was very well pleased with the Chamber of Peers," said he, "only one thing vexed me: that is, that the trial lasted two days."—"Why," said one of his guards, "you gain a day by it;" "and I consider it time lost," (replied the murderer.) "Why do you persist in not calling for the consolations of religion; why do you not send for a priest?" (said one of the guards.) Louvel.—"Can a priest send me to Heaven?" Guard.—"If you repent sincerely, you may be pardoned by the Almighty." Louvel.—Do you think that the Prince of Conde is in Heaven?" Guard.—"As far as we are able to judge, he is so, for he lived a good life, and suffered whilst on earth; his recompense then, we may be permitted to think, must be in the other world." Louvel.—"Eh bien, (well then) I would fain go there, in order to torment him." The above conversation may be depended upon as coming from one who heard it personally.

The awful, yet just sentence of the law, was yesterday executed on the assassin Louvel, in the Place of Greve, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators; a numerous body of military assembled on the occasion. In the early part of the day it was known that the execution was to take place, though the hour was variously stated. From noon the spectators began to arrive on the spot, and continued to do so till 4 o'clock, which was generally believed to have been fixed upon to put the sentence into effect. Every situation, contiguous or distant, that commanded a view of the place the windows, the house-tops, the quays, the bridges, &c. were all occupied. The immediate space round the scaffold was taken up by a cordon of troops, but the procession with the criminal did not arrive till six o'clock. Louvel was escorted by gendarmes, with four other persons in a cart, which was immediately driven up to the guillotine. He was then assisted to descend, and for a short interval there was an appearance of hesitation at the foot of the scaffold, which however, he ascended, supported by two persons, and after the usual formalities, the executioner instantly performed his office. The utmost tranquillity and decorum was manifested by the multitude, which, after the decapitation instantly and quietly dispersed.

Two piratical vessels were taken lately out of the Five Islands by a French frigate and brig and carried to Guadaloupe. The pirates names were Debouille and Devae. A privateer schr. of commodore Daniel's had been taken by the English frigate Tribune, and sent to Barbados. A Spanish schooner had been sent into St. Eustatia, prize to the Prince of Orange.

ON THE ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT.

The idea that government derives its origin from a primary contract, is more the offspring of fancy than act. a something supposed to be a charter of civil rights, to avoid the disorders of a natural state, where justice was dispensed by the *arbitrium* of a licentious will, and executed by the strongest arm. *Sic volocis judico*. If here ever were such a contract, which no one ever saw, it could only be binding on the parties, and not their posterity or future generations, otherwise their act in this instance must have run in the blood of their descendants,

like the original sin of our first parents.— This is improbable, and leaves the enquiry in mystery and darkness, or the loose conjectures of ingenious imagination, yet it is allowed, that mankind, tired with a primeval state of uncultivated society were forced into a wholesome combination for mutual benefit, wherein they settled rules of equality by convention and right. To this they were influenced and directed by Almighty God, who did not create them to bite and devour one another, but to glorify him and be happy.

No specific form of government any where appears that one man shall rule over another.—According to the sacred writings, he was ruled before any command issued that he should be so. In the theocracy, the people were governed by patriarchs, priests, judges, chieftains, and prophets, but without any choice of their own. Our Saviour by his apostle Paul, orders his disciples to obey the powers that be, which shews that their conversation did not release them from their allegiance to the temporal magistrate. Christianity was to make every one good, virtuous, and faithful.— The divine author says nothing of the excellence of one form compared with another, but the people are left to their choice, assisted by the unrevealed will of their Creator, as made manifest in his works.— In his holy providence he endowed all living creatures with faculties peculiar to their nature.

Man, as a social being, found, no satisfaction in solitude. Gregarious, like animals of a lower kind, he was influenced by the wisest, and led by the strongest of his fellows. Some government, therefore, being necessary, it is seen in scripture that a family first formed human society, in which, while in infancy, he was under the care and authority of his parents who controlled him by natural and moral law, that he should not exert his strength against the weakness of his brother. They had no natural right to command him, but only to prefer him, as the first born and heir to his father. Sir Robert Filmer argues the contrary in his Patriarchia, which Mr. Locke proves to be nonsense.

After such original government the patriarchy commenced. Civil society includes all, and politics only those who govern according to law, previously established. Monarchies of various extent soon followed; but whether their rulers succeeded each other lineally, or by election, is too remote in antiquity to be known. History informs us that among our Anglo-Saxons an heir was often excluded. In small monarchies the government was mild, and if the governor became a tyrant the people withdrew from him, as did the subject of Chilperic, king of Soissons in the sixth century and left him, for his tyranny, to reign by himself. Experience now taught the people the necessity of a compact, and the establishment of maxims to restrain their rulers, who promised to govern accordingly, but soon forgot their word, and broke through all. Hence arose small principalities, and political society, which preceded republics; and these were exposed to many evils, jealousies and private animosities prevented that pledge of internal tranquillity and reverence for a long established family, which produces happy effects as in larger monarchies at present in Europe. They have not the means of defence against a foreign enemy; and if confederated they wanted confidence and subordination. Many were destroyed or expelled by their own subjects, who were too much affected by past evils, to suffer their renewal under any man as supreme; which brought forth a small republic, as in Phœnicia, Greece, and Rome.

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